

BEDSTEADS THAT SAVE SPACE

Three-Story Sleeping Places Are the Latest Idea to Be Placed on the Market.

Two-story beds, that is to say, bedsteads containing two beds placed one above the other, have been in use for years, but something rather novel in this line is the three-story bed, containing three beds, one above another, which was placed upon the market not so long ago.

These bedsteads, which are made entirely of iron, are so constructed that they can be knocked down to occupy comparatively small space for convenience in handling in shipment and transportation. The three-story bed separating into five parts, the head and foot sections and the three beds, each bed section having a wire mattress permanently attached to the side and end pieces.

At the ends of each mattress frame are pins that fit into slots placed at suitable heights up the head and foot pieces. To set up a two or three-story bed one simply stands up the head and foot pieces and drops the pins on the mattress frames into the slots and there is the bedstead with its wire springs in each tier ready to receive the mattresses.

Bedsteads of this sort are intended for camps, apartments, steamers or wherever the floor space is limited.

TOKEN OF THEIR GOOD WILL

Soviet Government Made Present of Entire Train to Americans Whom They Exceeded

When the soviet government took control in the Urals, writes French Strother in the World's Work, the workmen at Kyshtim organized their soviet. They waited on the American staff at the mines and said they were sorry, but a new day had dawned, in which the workers would be able to own and operate everything themselves. Regretfully, because they liked them, they would have to send their American friends away. The day of their departure arrived and the workmen and their wives and children escorted the staff, as a guard of honor, to a special train which they had provided to take them away from Kyshtim. The train was decked with flags and loaded with flowers and delicacies. Just as it was about to pull out, amid the friendly shouts of the newly enthroned proletariat, the leader of the soviet in great excitement called the senior American back to the platform. "I almost forgot to tell you," he gasped. "The special train—don't bother to send it back; it also is a present from the soviet to our good friends the Americans."

European Airplane Service.

Two Danish airplane companies have made application to the Danish government for permission to establish a regular passenger and mail service by airplane between Copenhagen and Warnemunde, Germany. The shortest and most used passenger route from Copenhagen to Berlin is by way of train to Gjedser, Denmark, two hours by ferry to Warnemunde and then by rail to Berlin. At present practically all of the Scandinavian and Baltic passengers and mail traffic to Germany is carried over this line, and during the last few months all trains have been crowded and the airplane service if established it will operate in co-operation with a German company, which will establish a regular service between Warnemunde and Berlin.

Electric Plant on Coal Fields.

The modern method of building an electric-generating plant directly over a coal supply, and transmitting energy instead of fuel to the point of consumption, is to be employed by the state of Victoria, Australia, for supplying the city of Melbourne. The field of brown coal to be used immediately is at Morwell, 80 miles away, and is accessible by open cutting. There is, it is estimated, 20,000,000,000 tons in the district and 150,000,000 tons in one square mile, enough to generate 100,000 kilowatts for 150 years. A 40,000 to 50,000 kilowatt station will be built first, which will be sufficient for three years, but later the development will be extended, and finally include the utilization of the Kiewa river and other water powers.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Corn-Cob Industry.

The United States produces from 2,500,000,000 to 3,000,000,000 bushels of corn every year. That means 18,000,000 or 20,000,000 tons of cobs. A large percentage, of course, is not available for manufacturing purposes, being scattered over the farms or fed with the corn. Large quantities, however, are concentrated at central points and are easily available. The establishment of a plant for the manufacture of corn-cob products in the Ohio valley is being contemplated. Three shellers will furnish 24,000 tons of cobs a year. The plant will operate on a basis of 100 tons a day. It will turn out cob adhesive, furfural, acetate of lime and cellulose.

Concerts by Wireless.

The Philadelphia wireless school gives a concert between 9:45 and 10 o'clock every night to everybody in wireless range that has a receiving set and wishes to listen, and the music is enjoyed regularly by at least 5,000 persons sitting comfortably in their homes, some of them as far away as New Brunswick, N. J. One man in Chestnut Hill made his own receiving set and the outfit, outside of the receivers, cost him about \$7.50.

50,000 HUNGRY BOYS AT GATE

They are Clamoring To Get a Seat At The Harding Pic Counter

Washington, Mar. 5.—Upwards of 50,000 appointments to public offices carrying salaries aggregated more than \$100,000,000 a year are to be made by President Harding. Some of these were made today, many others will be announced during the next few months while still others will be made as the terms of present Democratic office holders expire.

The first fruits from the shaking of the official 'plum' tree were cabinet officers whose salaries are \$12,000 a year each. Others to come include nearly a dozen ambassadors, whose salaries, are \$17,500 each many ministers at \$10,000 each, assistant secretaries, federal judges, attorneys and marshalls, custom collectors, members of various government boards and commissions and postmasters by the thousands.

In contrast to the huge patronage roll of Mr. Harding are the appointive perquisites of Vice-President Coolidge, whose immediate appointments comprise only his secretary, clerk, page boy and a private telegraph operator. Their salaries total \$7,700 year. The vice-president himself receives \$12,000.

As is the usual custom, ambassadors and ministers now serving are expected to present their resignations to President Harding immediately so he may have a free hand in creating his own diplomatic corps. There are 44 ambassadors and ministers but some of these who have risen from the ranks in the diplomatic service may be retained and

practically all those now in service will continue in office until successors are named to qualify.

Among ambassadorship regarded as certain to be filled by Mr. Harding are those in Great Britain, France, Italy, Spain, Japan, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Argentina and Peru. Many new ministers also are to be appointed and when full relations are re-established with Germany Austria, Mexico and Bulgaria, appointments also will be made in those countries.

Among ministers now holding office who have come up from the ranks in diplomatic service are William Phillips, at the Hague; Hugh Gibson, at Warsaw; Richard Crane, at Prague; Joseph G. Crew, at Copenhagen; Peter Augustus Jay, at Salvador; Hoffman Philip, at Bogota, Colombia, and Arthur Bailey-Blanchard, at Port-Au-Prince, Haiti.

Among appointments in immediate or early prospect are seven members of the shipping board at \$12,000 each; two members of the interstate commerce commission at \$12,000 each; five members of the federal reserve board at \$12,000; three members of the tariff commission at \$7,500 each; two members of the federal trade commission at \$10,000 each; some of the nine members of the railroad labor board at \$10,000, and four members of the federal farm loan board at \$10,000 each.

Four of the nine supreme court justices also may be appointed by President Harding. Chief Justice White and Associate Justices McKenna, Day and Holmes now are eligible, by both age and length of service, to voluntary retirement.

The salary of the chief justice is \$15,000 and that of associate justices \$14,500.

Postmasters comprise the bulk of Presidential patronage. There are nearly 50,000 postmasterhips remaining in the Presidential class, although President Wilson placed many on the civil service. All have four year terms and it is estimated that President Harding will appoint something like 15,000 during the next year as the Republican majority in the Senate refused confirmation to several thousand postmasters as well as other officials including members of the shipping board, during the last session of congress.

Although not classed technically as patronage, the President has the selection of officials for many choice places in the army and navy through recommendations for promotion. Among these are chiefs of War Department bureaus, including the chief of staff, and eleven major and 22 brigadier generals. Selections of general officers made by President Wilson were held up in the senate this year in the Republican blockade of Mr. Wilson's nominations, and these appointments now will be made by Mr. Harding.

In various executive branches of the government, the Department of Justice leads in patronage, with a roll of about \$130,000 including a solicitor general at \$10,000 one assistant to the attorney general at \$9,000, seven other assistants at \$7,500 and solicitors for the other departments.

In the Treasury Department, the principal plums are treasurer at \$8,000; the Commissioner of Internal Revenue a \$10,000; the Prohibition Enforcement commissioner at \$7,500; the Comptroller of the Treasury at \$6,000; the Director of the Mint at \$5,000; and several departmental auditors at \$4,000.

Four assistants to the Postmaster General are the best jobs in the post office department subject to political change.

In the Interior Department, an assistant secretary and commissioner of lands, patents, penisons and education at \$5,000 each, a commissioner of Indian affairs at \$3,500 and directors of mines and geological survey at \$6,500 each are the cream of appointments.

In the Department of Labor, an assistant secretary at \$5,000; commissioners of labor and lighthouses at \$5,000 each, the director of the census at \$6,000; the immigration commissioner general at \$5,000; the commissioner of fisheries at \$6,000 and the chief of the children's bureau at \$5,000 comprise the principal patronage.

Three members of the Civil Service Commission—one at \$4,500 and two at \$4,000—and a public printer at \$6,000 are other choice presidential plums. Also there are Mexican and Canadian commission members with big salaries.

Many positions of honor without salaries also are to be filled by President Harding. Among these are appointments to the commission of fine arts, the national advisory committee on aeronautics, the geographic board, the federal electric railways commission, the pan-American commission and the Hague court.

We spend \$200,000,000 more for cigarettes than for the salaries of all the teachers in the United States.

COTTON SITUATION ASSEMBLES BANKERS

Columbia, March 5.—The executive committee of the South Carolina State Bankers association, at a meeting in Columbia Wednesday decided to call a meeting of the entire association, at an early date, to be held in Columbia for a discussion of the cotton situation and a program for acreage reduction. The bankers take a serious view of the situation and hold that unless the farmers, large and small, reduce their cotton acreage this year, cutting their production in half, the South will be ruined.

Cotton Bill Alive.

Columbia, March 5.—The bill to create a cotton marketing bureau, which the senate a few days ago voted to continue to next year, is back on the senate calendar today and stands a chance of passage. On motion of Senator Johnstone, of Newberry, who moved to continue it a few days ago, the bill was restored to its place on the calendar. The bill would provide for cotton graders throughout the state and its advocates state that it will save the farmers millions each year, guaranteeing higher grades for their cotton than they get on the sale of their product.

Abolish Budget Commission.

Columbia, March 5.—The senate Wednesday night voted to abolish the state budget commission, created by the 1919 legislature.

Rivets for structural iron work may now be heated by electricity.

Experiments have shown that lime water is the best preservative for eggs.



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The most important and most interesting spring announcement we've ever made

NEVER in our history have we entered a new season in a condition to render a more satisfying clothes-service to men and young men than this spring season, 1921.

The reason: The decks are cleared of old merchandise, and our buyer is in the northern markets now, selecting our new spring stock; and we are able to present fresh, new merchandise at the same moment when the clothing market has become stabilized and prices are down to where they should be.

In meeting the unsettled conditions which existed in the clothing industry during the past fall and winter, we revised our prices to even less than the downward market trend, and thus were able to reduce our stocks to a point, seldom, if ever reached, at the end of a season by any merchant.

New Spring Styles in Kuppenheimer and Styleplus Good Clothes

You'll be delighted with the new models—the grace and smart lines—the splendid materials; and the low prices.

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